WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1821. [NO. 60.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N.C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books [illegible] on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, his Stables with every thing requisite for the comfort and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DESHAZO.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 30

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, for cash, credit or country produce. M. D.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Weits Vendition Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offers for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, China in setts, and Queen's & Glass-Ware, Hard-Ware.

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial *Tea*, of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

8wt64 GEORGE MILLER.

Yadkin N[illegible]ation COMP[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth [illegible] of ten dollars each, upon every share [illegible] to be made to the Treasurer of the Co[illegible], or to such Agents as they shall [illegible] ave the same: And that payment of [illegible] be made on or before the 26th [illegible] ext, otherwise the shares of subs[illegible] to pay, will be sold at auction, at [illegible] Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday [illegible] day of September next; and on the [illegible] and at the same place, the shares [illegible] who have failed, or shall fail by [illegible], to make payment of instalments hereto[illegible] by the President and Directors [illegible] ill be sold at auction.

F[illegible] NDLE,
Treas[illegible] Company.

July 14, 1821.

Boot and S[illegible]king.

EBENEZER DIC[illegible] to inform the inhabitants [illegible] vicinity, that he has comme[illegible] and Shoe Making Business, in all [illegible], on Main street, nearly opposite [illegible]k. As our provisions are much cheaper [illegible] formerly were, it is no more than right [illegible] we should reduce our prices to suit the [illegible] I have, therefore, come to the determin[illegible] charge, in future, the following l[illegible] wit:

Gentlemen's Bootees, [illegible]	$6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes, [illegible]	2 50
Womens Shoes, do. [illegible]	1 75
Shoetee, best quality [illegible]	3 50
Footing Boots [illegible]	3 25
Ratt[illegible] Boots [illegible]	2 00

Although the *price* of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the *quality* of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try;
And if they don't like.....they need'nt buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as above prices for manufacturing. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury July 12, 1821. 58

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1821. Andrew McBride, in right of his wife Harriet, *vs.* George Hampton, administrator of Doct. Thomas Henderson: Petition for distributive share of the estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Hampton, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered* by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said administrator appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso against him. Witness Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of May, 1821.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of No[illegible] Carolina,

MECKLENBURG [illegible]

MAY Sessions, 1821. Petition for partition of the real estate: Henry Lewis *vs.* the heirs at law of Fr[illegible]s Lewis. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that some of the heirs at law of Francis Lewis reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered* by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at next Court of Pleas and Quarter [illegible] for the county of Mecklen[illegible] Charlotte, on the [illegible] August next, and plead, an[illegible] it will [illegible] 4th Monday [illegible] 21.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams *vs.* William Butler; Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or, judgment will be taken against him by default.

Hwt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

Blanks,

Of the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Desultory.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN JOURNAL.

Witchcraft.—Pliny relates that Furices Cresinus was accused of bewitching the lands of his neighbors, which, though of greater extent, yielded a less crop than *his* few acres.—To such a height did their envy rise, that a charge was drawn up against him, and he was indicted for using unlawful means to enrich himself and ruin others. A day was appointed, on which he was to receive a public trial. The following was the method which he took to confute his adversaries. He brought along with him, on the day of his appearance, all his instruments of husbandry, and spread them before his judges, saying, if I am guilty of any witchcraft, behold here I set before you, all the tools of my wickedness: I never used any other enchantment to make my land better than my neighbors, except what you will find in these *spades*, *ploughs*, and *oxen*, together with this my *good daughter:* Unless you will reckon much pains and sweat to be such unlawful drugs that none but witches use them; and *these*, I must confess, I cannot produce in open court. It was enough: He was immediately absolved by the suffrage of all the judges and dismissed with commendation.

Trees.—Young trees should not be planted in places where there are any remains of old ones. Decayed roots become the receptacle or abode of an immense quantity of worms, which multiply excessively, and suck their food in the roots of young trees, of which they open the sap vessels, so that the sap, instead of nourishing the tree, flows to waste in earth, and causes the loss of the tree. Deep digging is also essential to the growth of young trees, in order that the rain water may filter under the roots, which otherwise would be rotted by the water remaining stagnant around them. If trees are stripped of their branches too high, they run up too tall, and their growth in thickness is stopped in proportion to their height, and if their branches are cut too low, their growth is stopped; they have more the appearance of fruit than of timber trees, and they languish in all their parts.

FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER.

We presume that with most persons a slice of broiled ham would be preferred to a dose of jalap, or a cut of boiled bacon to a relish of emetic tartar—but in defiance of all efforts to the contrary, there are times when the appetite will not call for the one, though it may not greatly delight in the other. There is, however, no doubt much correctness in the opinion that the mode of living has its influence upon the health of individuals, and substantial aliment, and plenty of it, has no doubt much effect in preserving muscular energy and promoting good humour. Whether a person having to provide for a family might, as a matter of course, calculate upon requiring the aid of a physician when his usual supplies of substantial food were circumscribed, we pretend not to conjecture; but the *theory* exhibited in the following article may contain some useful hints, and we therefore, as requested, readily give it place. And we should be glad to find one fact it seems to advance, conclusively established, that good bacon was an antidote against fever—and then we should be still further gratified to learn that all our readers were abundantly supplied with this pleasant substantial family remedy. We make these remarks as introductory to the following communication, handed us by a worthy friend a day or two ago, with a request that we would give it place. The Wilkes County farmer spoken of in it, was one of the old revolutionary officers, who has for many years past been, and still is a worthy planter in the up-country, where he is extensively known and universally respected, and whose own table being generally well supplied, he may be supposed to have had some practical demonstration of the theory he advocates. If his system could be extended so as to exhibit a method of *obtaining* a constant supply of his favourite article, it would be somewhat improved; though without this, a substitute to exertion may be found in the hints contained in the following

COMMUNICATION.

It was a remark of an old farmer of Wilkes county, to me, in the month of June, more than twenty years ago, "I can go round now among my neighbours, and tell every family who will be sick, or some of whom will be sick, this season. The remark I have made many years in my own family."

"Those families [illegible] houses are well supplied [illegible] bacon will be generally healthy. Where you find but a partial supply, there will be sickly, and where there is none to be found I have little doubt but that most of the family, and perhaps every one of them, will be attacked with fevers, intermittents, &c. &c.

"I have considered it a well established maxim in my family, that what we save annually in the Doctor's Bill, more than pays the *Bacon* Bill. With us, during the summer season, whites and blacks have at least one substantial meal of Bacon a day, and oftener if they choose—we have been blessed with so much good health in the summer and fall season, that if a Physician should accidentally be called in, he is as polite as a dancing master."

The old farmer further remarked to me, that "during the revolutionary war, when we were in camp, the men of our regiment in usual health, I have known in the summer season, particularly in the month of August, one drove of cattle brought in and butchered, the rations of fresh beef dealt out, and in a few days one half of the men would be attacked with the fluxes, fevers, &c. &c.—It was the general opinion of those on the ground, that the sickness of the men could be traced to no other cause, but the fresh beef, which had recently been brought to camp, and of which the men had eaten—When our men were fed on Bacon or salt provisions in the summer season with the same exposure and fatigue, we generally enjoyed good health."

"In the summer season the cattle before they are butchered are driven a greater or less distance; they are more or less heated, the flesh, exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, is progressing towards putrefaction.—When the air taken in by respiration, charged with putridity, is the cause of almost all the fevers we experienced; I can see no reason why we may not receive in our food, and more especially all kinds of fresh meat, in the summer season, a portion of putridity which may be the cause, *in part*, why fresh provisions are found to be more unhealthy than Bacon, or salt provisions."

I will take the liberty of adding one fact to the remarks of the Wilkes county farmer, viz.—It is well known that the latter part of the summer, and a part of the fall of 1817 was very sickly here—It is also well known that Bacon was never scarcer or dearer during that season.

There are no doubt a number of concurring causes which produce a state of atmosphere unfavourable to general health; at the same time, through our regimen, we can do a great deal towards counteracting the influence of these causes.

MR. BROUGHAM.

The following character of the oratory of Mr. Brougham, the celebrated advocate of the British Queen, appears to us, who have heard him speak, tolerably exact in all particulars. It is drawn from a late London work, containing notices of the leading members of the English bar.

[*National Gazette.*

"The chief characteristic of Mr. Brougham's style of speaking is nervous energy; he aims at little refinement: he would rather say a thing in a strong than in an elegant way; and to make himself distinctly intelligible, does not scruple sometimes to utter acknowledged vulgarism: he takes no pains about the formation of his periods; and if his expressions are well adapted, he is more indebted to the inspiration of the subject, than to previous and deliberate purpose. I do not think that his eloquence ever goes much beyond the forcible and argumentative; and though, when he was a younger man, I have once or twice known him attempt to wind up an harangue by a studied peroration, I cannot say that he was successful; and his early abondonment of the practice, shows that his persuasion was the same.

"His voice and manner are not the happiest: the first is capable of musical intonation, but he neglects all art, and often very impoliticly commences in so high a key, that he is exhausted before he arrives at his conclusion; many men who are not gifted with lungs so strong, would be worn out long before. His action is unvaried, and not by any means well calculated to add to the force of what he is urging; he sways both arms in the same direction and at the same time, and if he happen by accident to place his hat under one of them, it is a considerable relief to the eye."

The nine points of the law.—1st, A good deal of money—2d, A good deal of patience—3d, A good cause—4th, A good Attorney—5th, Good Counsel—6th, Good evidence—7th, A good jury—8th, A good Judge—and after all you will be defeated unless you have, Why, Good Luck!

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite,
"For bulk more insects, yet in mischief strong."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Having had occasion, a few evenings ago, to examine our acts of Assembly, my attention was, for the first time, particularly drawn to the act giving the County Courts power to license certain individuals to retail spiritous liquors. It may safely be affirmed, that, with regard to the object in view, there is not an act in our statute book which is more strongly marked with wisdom. The act has for its object the prevention of the intemperate use of spirits.

The Legislature, well aware of the pernicious effects of the petty grog-shops which infest and curse our country, viewing them as the cradles of all the small vices and daring crimes which blacken and deform the human character; and well knowing the difficulty of administering a corrective,—passed the act of 1815. That act declares, that all persons wishing to retail spiritous liquors by the small measure, shall apply to the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the county in which they reside, and obtain a license therefor, which license shall be granted by the said Court, seven Justices being present on the bench, to such person or persons only as may give satisfactory evidence to the said Court, of their good conduct and moral character. The Legislature was studious to grant this privilege of retailing to those least likely to abuse it. Where subject to the least abuse? certainly in the hands of the good and moral. Where, says the Legislature, can we safely deposit this delicate and invidious power of granting or refusing a license?—Good sense, founded on experience, answered, place the trust in the bosoms of seven of your Justices. Your Justices are drawn to court from the different sections of your counties; one of the seven will be acquainted with the character of the applicant, or will know some one, on whom he can call for information. I imagine few of the Justices in our state have, for one moment, reflected on the delicacy and importance of this trust. Delicate, in the extreme, is the task of sitting in judgment upon the conduct and character of our citizens; perhaps our neighbors and intimate acquaintances. When placed in this situation, we, not unfrequently, have to contend with those amiable feelings which do honour to human nature. It is important, that the granting or withholding the license should square with the truth of the affirmative or negative of this inquiry: Have we satisfactory evidence that the person applying is, or is not of *good conduct* and *moral character?* Now the trust is well or ill executed, according to the judgment pronounced. What is satisfactory evidence? simply, that conviction which a rational mind has, that the person applying is, or is not of good conduct and moral character. But I would ask, are not many licensed without being required to produce their proofs? And if, on some occasions, evidence is required, what is its nature? The person wishing a grant calls a friend to vouch for his character, which he does without any other obligation to speak the truth, than the one which moral feeling may create. The court is unacquainted with the respectability of the witness, yet the license is granted; and it may so happen, that this very witness, who has made his neighbour's character current for respectability, was only the sabbath before engaged with the very applicant in tippling and card-playing. I assume not the character of the rigid moralist; I pretend not to be schooled in ethicks;—*I shall not* attempt to teach *what is* good conduct, what is moral character: I shall but state what acts are at points with my [illegible] of good conduct and moral char[illegible] Selling spirits to negroes on the sabbath; permitting them to get drunk, and thereby rendering them useless to their own[illegible] keeping *grog shops* constantly filled with idle dissolute company, who, by their savage noise, blasphemous and impious language, destroy the quiet of their neighbours, and outrage the feelings of the chaste in language and conduct. And I would say to the keeper of a grog shop, who permits negroes to assemble at his house on Sunday, your conduct is *not good*, your character is not moral;—and I would say to Grand Jurors, such houses and the keepers ought to be presented as offensive to good morals. I would ask the Justices of our state, have you not passed those sinks of iniquity, where the keeper and his company, by their conduct and language, proclaimed in a voice as loud as thunder, that they were the sworn enemies to all the refinements of civil life? And I would again ask, have you not day after day seen some of the most respectable sections of our little villages robbed of their quiet? Have you not observed, that even the calm-

…ght afforded them …

No … its time to write; … do in… action, …

…act, present to the … signed by at least three respect… citizens, setting forth that the person … is of good conduct and moral … Let the c… dopt such … tion, and direct … clerks to give … by public advertisement, that such … will be required;—when it has … sufficient notoriety, let the courts … to it;—and when they shall … nightly will the prayers of … hearted parent, of the disco… solitary wife, ascend to heav… of those courts.

WILL S…

July, 1821.

TO THE WESTERN CAROLI…

PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN … OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

…W CITIZENS:

…ems to be understood that the … question of Convention or no … tion, will once more be brought … the legislature, and, in all prob… at its next session. Give me le… them, to ask you whether or not … consider that an important ques… If you do, let me inquire farther, … what sort of men are you go… to send there to support your in… ? A stranger would naturally conclude you would send talents, if you had any; but if you had none to … then, of course, impossibilities could not be expected. In that case, you can do just as they do in Spain. Have you ever made this principle the rule of your conduct? In some few instances you may, but these were preciously rare instances, and I think it might be difficult to determine whether they occurred from accident or design: for to tell you the plain truth, I think you have generally gone tail foremost.

[Here follows a series of remarks on the qualifications of candidates, and the class of citizens from which they should be selected, which we should not feel ourselves justified in publishing. However correct they may be, (and we subscribe to the correctness of most of them,) their publication, we believe, would have an injurious, rather than a good, effect. After the remarks above mentioned, the writer proceeds as follows:]

This brings me back to the question about amending the constitution. But I do not pretend here to investigate this important question, but whenever it is investigated, I wish it to be done by able hands; and let who will undertake the task, they must of course go back to first principles. I wish, however, that the people would examine particularly those parts of that great charter which it is alleged ought to be amended, when they will be the better judges of what weight ought to be given to those objections. The most important, it seems to be that of representation. It is proved that the great body of population is in the western part of the state; that the counties in the west generally contain two, three or four times the number of inhabitants of those in the east. If this be true, we, who constitute the majority of the people of the state, are governed by a minority; or, in other words, by the aristocracy of the east. A county in the west, for instance, containing fifteen thousand inhabitants, sends one Senator and two Commoners to the General Assembly, to meet on… Senator and two Commoners from … county in the … three thousand … then, the number … two grand divisions of the … equal; that is to be sure, w… able to hold our own, provided our members were of equal abilities. But that is not the case. They out number us in counties, and of course in members; consequently, legislate for us without our consent, while we, at the same time, have the great weight of population on our side. A similar grievance once existed in South-Carolina: the representation from the upper part of the state was borne down and overruled by the representation from the numerous parishes in the low country, till at length, by the indefatigable exertions of Calhoun, and some other patriotic men, a change was effected. The revenue of our state is chiefly drawn from the western counties. It does, therefore, seem hard that we should even pay the members from below for hunting … down in the legislature. It may be asked, why was our … thus? why did not its … see the … evils … decide … ? But it …

…tion was … on was equal, or nearly … it is true, had the large counties … that the population was at that time … tered over the … Popula… enced at … es and … to the … thought … pointed out … popu… dom and … enough to … ficial amendments, if they … any alterations, especially … science had shed her lucid rays … generally over the land; and … in those happy times of fair … peace, when, "unwarped by party rage," men may be said "to live like brothers." Laws, however, ought not to be altered for light and trivial causes, and much less the supreme law of the land. But as laws are made for the happiness of the people, it seems reasonable that they should accommodate themselves measurably, at least, to circumstances; unless, indeed, it should be concluded that they ought to be made like those of the "Medes and Persians," unalterable.

But as I am … sectional strifes and … state, if any alterations are … hope they will be … amity and accommod…

…MUS SIMS.

THE BANIAN TREE OF INDIA.

The Religiosa, or Banian Tree is of an amazing size and great extent; and contrary to most other productions, in animal and vegetable life, it seems to be *exempted from decay*. Every branch from the main body, throws out its own roots; at first in small tender fibres, several yards from the ground; these continually grow thicker, until they reach the surface; and then striking in, they increase to large trunks, and become parent trees, shooting out new branches from the top; these in time suspend their roots, which swelling into trunks, produce other branches; thus continuing in a state of progression as long as the earth, the first parent of them all, contributes her sustenance. A tree of this description, named in honour of a saint, *Cabbeer Vurr*, is famed throughout Hindostan, for its great extent and surpassing beauty: it has been much diminished by floods; but what remains, is about *two thousand feet* in circumference; and solemn *Jatarahs*, or Hindu festivals are held there, at which thousands of votaries repair, from all parts of the Mogul empire. *Seven thousand* persons find ample room to repose under its shade. It is usually filled with green-wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, and a variety of feathered songsters. This tree not only affords shelter, but sustenance to all its inhabitants; being covered, amid its bright foliage, with small figs of a rich scarlet.

Classification of prisoners.—No system is better calculated to effect the only proper object of legal punishment in penitentiaries, than the dividing of convicts into separate classes. New-York, we perceive, by an act of April 2d of the present year, has adopted a system whereby the … Auburn … divided … third class to comprise youthful offenders, and such as shall be deemed by the inspector worthy to be permitted to labor each day. All prisoners invariably to sleep in separate cells, except in cases of sickness; and the inspector or warden to have power to change any individual from one class to another, as circumstances may require.—[*N. H. Pat.*

The Newport Mercury, which is now printed, was established June 12, 1758, by James Franklin—and is said to be the oldest newspaper establishment in the U. S.

Thomas H. Pettingill, and others of Grafton county, N. H. have prayed for the impeachment of Edward Evans, Judge of Probate. Their complaint is that his misconduct is seriously alarming to all "*who have the misfortune to live or die within his jurisdiction.*"

INTE…

…place … at 5 o'clock in the morning … fired from the fort by the … and the … flag displayed … Moultrie colors were … with the … of the American troops … th Battery, and marched … fort.—At 6, the Spanish … out, and the Spanish flag … under a salute of 21 guns … from the fort, which was answered by the … U. S. schrs. *Tartar* and *Revenge*, at anchor in the harbor.

…of Capt. Catherma, we … of a … Gov. Coppinger, … previous to relinquishing his command:

PROCLAMATION

By Col. JOSEPH COPPINGER, Governor of …

To the Inhabitants of …

On the 10th inst. possession of this Province will be given to Colonel ROBERT BUTLER, the Commissioner legally authorized by the United States. The Spanish officers and troops will therefore evacuate said territory on the day above-mentioned, as the same will be occupied by the Officers and Troops of the United States, agreeably to the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d of February, 1819—the Royal Warrant of the 30th Octr. ult.—and other … in my possession as a Commissi… for the delivery of said Province. … the delivery is effected, the Spanish Authority, in the exercise of its functions, will cease, and the American commence.

It is my duty to inform you of this important change. I have already stated to you the stipulation made by our government to secure to you the free exercise of the Catholic Religion—the possession of your property—and all the enjoyments that the Treaty guarantees. I have also informed you of the privileges and protection offered by our government to all those who may wish to emigrate to any of the Spanish dominions, and particularly to the Island of Cuba.

I now cease to command, but shall remain with you the limited time for the fulfilment of some particulars of my commission, which reasonably I expect will receive the sanction of my superiors. Meanwhile, these duties of removing to the Havana, will not prevent me ready to render them … the assistance which lies in my power; and wherever I am placed, to … towards you the particular esteem and regard you are entitled to.

Floridians.—You are now going to give a signal proof of your virtues, by obeying his Majesty's commands. With this change, may all the vicissitudes that circumstances have made you suffer with such heroic resignation, cease! As a witness of my desire, and a proof of the sacrifices you have made to your country, I shall, as I always have done, bear testimony of all those I am apprised of, who may require it.

I flatter myself with the idea you will be happy, which is the sincere wish of

Your Friend and Fellow-Citizen,

JOSEPH COPPINGER, *Colonel.*

St. Augustine, July 7, 1821.

FROM BERMUDA.

NEW-LONDON, JULY 4.—The schr. Betsey, Briggs, arrived on Sunday last, in 11 days from Bermuda. We have received our usual files of papers by this arrival. The disputes between the Governor and Legislature, were still carried on with great animosity. The Governor appears determined to place all the authorities of the Island at his feet. In this policy he is determinedly opposed by the Legisla… A few days previous to the sailing … several transports … Bermuda from Halifax with troops to relieve the garrison of that place. On their arrival, the Governor called his officers together, … an address … them, declared that … Island … that he expected … by him! He had previously disarmed the militia, by calling in the government arms. On one occasion … called the … of the Legislature … factious, ir… and disappointed … They … returned … to … declined any further proceedings … they heard from their … for the removal of his excellency. The governor rejoined—"Blinded by … or, or some more dreadful infatuation, you have finally, in direct terms, refused to do your duty. You are proceeding … your own peril, and are *collectively* and *individually* responsible to your God, to your King, and to your country, for all the evils you may have entailed upon the country."—And here the business rests between him and the House. It appears the vestry of the Church at St. Georges had made an appropriation to defray the expenses of presenting a memorial to the king, respect…

…rected … person, … propriation … ssed by a … Upon this he declared … "unless he refunded the … within two days, he would *imprison* … *power on earth could release him unless he paid the money, and keep him in jail during his life, and until he should rot.*

CHARLESTON, JULY 17.

On Friday … a man calling himself Howell W… delivered himself to the Sheriff of Charleston District, and was immediately confined in gaol. Windoms … lodged that he had, on the … in or near Goose-… a man named John Lock… The following statement of this … is voluntarily given … himself:—

On Saturday, the 7th inst. Lockleyer, … negro, came to the … G. Crawford, where Windoms … sometime before, and threatened … life, in consequence of some … quarrel between them. Lockleyer … away, and in an hour after … a gun, which he snapped at Windoms … through the door, which stood partly … The latter then seized a … was in the house, and … fell dead on the spot. … caped. Windoms … himself to Peter … ice of the Peace, … a commitment, … wn in his pocket, … as above stated. So … of Windoms—The … ne of justifiable … e, and the act of … the hands of the … es that Windoms … done no more than … warranted him in …

Charleston Times.

…DER.

—About midnight … an named Saun… up the Augusta … house by a ne… belong to a Mr. … gusta, and known … Mr. Saunders was … by the fellow, and … ceived the contents … piece into his … on the bed from … and where lay … children. … screaming, the fel… the house, seized … and seating her on a … she should share … if she stirred or … and in this situation … remain for a quarter of an hour … he was searching for plunder. He first secured well the outer door, opening into the public road, then lit a fire from a smoking pot which was in the house, and with the greatest coolness and … proceeded to his search … Finding but two dollars, … ged against the terrified … tened her with instant … did not discover more … the pocket-book was. … that empty, and then demanded … two watches," and with these and the two dollars departed through the back door. The poor woman, whose agony for her husband's melancholy … sorbed in the terror … ed for her own life and … children, was now … adful feelings which … ar was calculated to …

The … known on the Augusta … eved will soon be … circumstances must … linary vigilance in pur… a stout made man, … the same who knocked … his horse and robbed … the after-noon before … have been recently … iddle grouud … in erecting a house for Low, Wallace & Co. The distressed widow says that she had seen him before, and that he stopped at her house not long since, when she suspected … covered the watchman … place. … kicked a "ransom" … by him … the … stand … by him! He had previously disarmed the militia, by calling in the government arms. On one occasion … called the … of the Legislature … factious, ir… and disappointed … They … returned … to … declined any further proceedings … they heard from their … for the removal of his excellency. The governor rejoined—"Blinded by … or, or some more dreadful infatuation, you have finally, in direct terms, refused to do your duty. You are proceeding … your own peril, and are *collectively* and *individually* responsible to your God, to your King, and to your country, for all the evils you may have entailed upon the country."—And here the business rests between him and the House. It appears the vestry of the Church at St. Georges had made an appropriation to defray the expenses of presenting a memorial to the king, respect…

REFINED AMUSEMENT.

A Norfolk paper contains an advertisement of a *Bull Bait*, to take place on … day the (22d.) at which, says the adver… ser, "fine sport may be expected!" We do not know what encouragement spectacles of this *rational* description, may meet with in Norfolk, but we do know, that the proposer of an amusement like this in Savannah, and indeed in most of the cities in the United States, would be scouted from society. What "sport" an audience of rational creatures can find in torturing a poor creature to death, or what amusement in beholding the agonies and sufferings of a noble and useful animal, unless they are degraded to the level of the brutes which minister to their "sport," it is difficult to imagine. The actors in these amusements have no excuse for their cruelty—they do not, like the Cavaliers at the Spanish Bull Bait, attack the infuriated animal themselves, to display their prowess before their "ladie-love," and to win the prize of bravery—but assemble for the cannibal-like pleasure, of beholding a poor devoted animal tied to a stake, attacked by his natural enemies, roaring out his agony and fear—wounded, lacerated, and bleeding, till fainting with fatigue and loss of blood, he becomes no longer able to gratify the detestable pleasure of his tormentors, or is relieved from their inhumanity and barbarity, by the hand of death. And this is the "sport" offered to the citizens of Norfolk! Need we complain at the tales told of us in Europe, when we afford grounds like these for her critics to go upon, who, heaven knows, are disposed to slander us sufficiently without cause? Will not this fact furnish a paragraph for another Fearon or Howitt, and be brought forward with triumph as a trait of the American character? The good name of our country is the "immediate jewel of our soul," and we regret to see the least act which may commit it, by giving her slanderers a hold, or leaving a "loop to hang a doubt upon" in the minds of those who are disposed to think well of us.

CINCINNATI.

BOSTON, JULY 6.—The birth day of our national independence was commemorated by this decreasing band of war-worn veterans in their usual spirit of renewed friendship and interesting recollections. They dined at Concert Hall, which is always reserved for their accommodation, told their old stories, sung their old songs, and fought over, in review, their old battles; and as this sort of harmless fighting precludes the shedding of blood, plentiful libations of Madeira and Claret were poured out in lieu of it. The following historical items, in form of toasts, were recognized and attested to in full flowing bumpers:—

1st. Toast—The day, and memory of the immortal Washington! His valor and skill defended in the field what wisdom and patriotism decreed in the cabinet.

2d—The President of the United States.

3d Toast—Independence!—boldly declared, pertinaciously denied, but fairly proved, and confirmed by the ten following arguments:—

4th Toast—1st arg.—Lexington! Where we taught our foes

"The true war dance of Yankee reels,
"And manual exercise of heels."—*M'Fingal*

5th—2d arg.—Bunker's Hill!—Where more execution was done by *father's long gun*, than by … and bayonet.

6th—3d arg.—Retreat from Ty'—. We lost our tents and baggage, but Burgoyne and his army were soon pledged to redeem them.

7th—4th arg.—Saratoga!—Thousands drink health at her springs, but there the British Lion drank death from our BROOKS. [Drank after the President had retired.]

8th—5th arg.—Princeton!—A coup de main! Planned by genius without supplies, and executed by bravery without shoes and stockings!

9th—6th arg.—Trenton!—A ruse de guerre! Where with a great many lights before them, the enemy lost their Hessians in the dark.

10th—7th arg.—Brandywine and Germantown!—Battles won and lost. New troops always gain by fighting.

11th—8th arg.—Monmouth! A fair trial of strength and discipline by day, and the result acknowledged by the enemy in their retreat by night.

12th—9th arg.—Stony Point! A tough storm! which swept the enemy's standard from the walls, and tore up his proud defiance by the roots.

13th—10th arg.—Yorktown! A stubborn fact! which produced a verdict in our favor, and left no case for the Court at Westminster.

14th Toast—The American Fair—We fought for Liberty and Independence, but reject not the silken chain which beauty offers.

Volunteer—Old Times! Some of us are old enough to remember them—the rest will never forget their influence.

The advance of this corps, able to take the field upon the occasion, consisted of only 3… supported by about the same … vigorous and spirited recruits, … father's vacancies in the … will ever do honor to their …

…the Baltimore Monthly Chronicle.

"The assertion … made some time … since, that a … poet is now living, … whose poetry is superior to Byron's, seems to have excited some astonishment … our, brother Editors in New… we now repeat: Let these gentle… be patient, and we hope in due time, to give the name of this Lady, together with her works. We are under the serious belief that our fond anticipations on this subject will not be disappointed. If our countrymen are but true to themselves, they will have as little to fear from an encounter with their rivals in the field of the Muses as in the field of Mars.

There is at Marseilles, at present, a man, 76 years of age, who has had by three wives, thirty-nine children, twenty-five of which are living; the youngest is seven years old.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1821.

Randolph County, July 21, 1821.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

It is a singular fact, that your papers, although printed within 30 miles of this office, arrive here four days later than those printed in Baltimore. By this mail I received yours dated the 10th inst. and Baltimore papers dated the 14th. It is a little surprising that the P. M. at Salisbury sends your papers via Raleigh to this office, by a circuitous route of 200 miles, when the direct mail route by Lexington is not more than thirty miles. The Raleigh Star is also forwarded to this office by Salisbury, and arrives one week later than the Register, which is printed in the same town, and comes by the direct route via Chapel-Hill. A notice of these errors published in your paper, might correct the evil, and have a tendency to gratify the wishes of subscribers to your paper, and also the Raleigh Star.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

R. G. MURDOCH,
P. M. Gray's Store.

[It is an unpleasant and unprofitable business to *find fault*; nine times out of ten, it is attributed to fretfulness, without inquiring whether there is cause of complaint or not. We do not publish the above letter for the purpose of censuring the P. M. in this town, but with the hope that it may elicit an inquiry on the subject, from an authority competent to correct these *errors*, as Mr. Murdoch calls them. It is true we have received complaints before, from other quarters, without publishing them; but there is a request in this....in the others there was none.]—*Editors.*

Many persons who write for a newspaper, (as well as some pamphleteers,) think as little of having their productions correct, either in their orthography or syntax, as if it were a matter of not the smallest consequence; and as to making them *legible*, it is what they never think of. The printer, they seem to suppose, is capable of decyphering characters which are neither Hebrew, nor Greek, nor Roman, and which bear no resemblance to any thing either in heaven above, or the earth beneath: being thus put at a non plus, as the lawyers would say, he attempts to guess, and, as it frequently happens, he *guesses wrong*; the consequence is, the epithets blundering, careless, and, perhaps, stupid; are applied to him, in the civilest manner possible, to be sure, but in such generous profusion, that he is fain to cry out, hold! enough! But this is treating a serious subject in an *un*-serious way. The fact is, there is too much sad reality in it, to permit of the least degree of levity; for if we have escaped this racking and torturing of the feelings, a great proportion of newspaper editors have not; but we claim no exemption from the common lot.

Will Single may thank us (or not, just as he pleases) for the preceding remarks, as his piece called them forth. And will he be pleased, in return, to inform us whether it was from economy, or from what, that he used *seven* separate scraps of paper on which to write his communication in this week's paper? But what is more singular than all, (and which came very near adding a new wrinkle to our foreheads,) is, that on neither of these pieces of paper is one side connected with the other! We at first thought we had got some *cross readings*; and that was what puzzled us. But we at last luckily discovered they had *folios*; and these served, like the thread of Ariadne, to extricate us from our difficulties. *Will* is thanked, however, for his communication; and although this "is really his first attempt," we would thank him next time to write as *methodically* as he did in the one *previous* to this his "first attempt."

Mr. *Dwight*, Secretary, Slanderer of the South, &c. &c. &c. since his late base attack on the character of our state, in consequence of the justifiable outlawry of negro *Cupid*, for repeated attempts to set fire to Wilmington, has received frequent potions from the *Cape Fear Recorder*, difficult, we allow, to swallow, but calculated to restore a healthful tone to his system. His disease, as our readers must, ere this, be sensible, is of a most malignant type, and is seated (we judge from the symptoms only) near the region of the heart; the difficulty, therefore, of coming at it, must be apparent: but while the

is fil... Record... benev... Mr. *Dwight*... grateful recol... We ... have no corre... Secretary. We hope he will ... all his other ... We extract ... Recorder: ... good: but we ... of the latter article w... sic upon the ears of M...

Highly I... orgot last week to in... that we have receiv... mmercial Metropolis a ... "Indian corn,"* and a fr... of "Cow-skins."

*Mr. Dwight says we ... on *Indian Corn*: Ay! and our ... noble Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN ... LIAN.

The Subject of ... n College"

In a preceding ... timulate the friends of the inte... lution to exertion, and to awa... ention of the public at large, sev... ts were exhibited, as they oc... the mind of the writer, of a ge... ure, without any advice, or dire... to the steps of procedure, to carry ... into execution. As to the *ma*... which matters should be conducte... very important stage of the l... here may be a diversity of opinion in th... minds of those who are equally interes... in its welfare. A perfect work, from ... fect agents, cannot be rationally exp... d. There is no man, or body of men ... cure from error. All must pay, at ... time, or in some shape or othe... tribute of imperfection, which is du... man nature. But when the mind ... to obtain an object, it will comm... ect the most proper and success... s.

The first consid... nd that of the highest magnitude. ... esents itself, is, the realizing a ... ient to give the institution a re... e and imposing commencement. ... his subject the writer will ventur... new suggestions. As the *Western Co*... tended for a public seat of learn... public must build it, endow it, and ... perpetuate its existence. If this position be correct, it will follow, that a primary and esse... [redacted] ... period of time. Soon after the ... cement of the American revolut... the year 1774—1775, Congress s... forth some known and influential char... to travel into the various provinces, to inform, to excite, and to combine the minds of the people in the cause of libe... Something similar to this, it is thought, must now be done, and soon done, to give animation and strength to the intended institution. Should the people be cold and indifferent, you can do but little. But use the means to create in their hearts the fund of approbation, or good will, and the fund indispensably necessary will naturally follow. It must rise by public op... ion, public impulse, and public patronage, if it rise at all. All should be embodied in the design of creating funds ... let no citizen, however poor, or obscure ... escape your notice.

It will certainly be a ... of the duties of the Trustees, at their meeting, to consider what extent of c...try, either in this, or in the State of South-Carolina, may probably unite in the ... sign. With a view to lead the way to ... n a *universal* contribution, let that exte... of country (be it more or less) be divided off into a certain number of districts; say two counties composing one. ... t a public character be appointed ... into each of these districts, (and if convenient) accompanied by a layman of respectable standing in society, to inform the people at large, as to the nature and objects of the institution, and interest them in its favour. This measure is not intended to supersede or check any other means, of a more limited nature, which may be thought advisable, to collect funds.

The utmost pains should be taken to render subscriptions as *universal* as possible, that the burden may not be felt by any; that all ranks and conditions in life may mingle in the same great cause; that, by a general connexion in point of contribution, the poor may indulge the pride and feel the pleasure of being donors, rise to a level with the rich, and rejoice in that portion of property, however small, which they posses in the Western College. The smallest sum will be thankfully received—the widow's mite, and the rich man's talent, are equally acceptable on the altar of charity or the public good.

An experiment has lately been made of an *unlocated* or general subscription, in a society whose standing, whether as to number, or wealth, is no more than on an equality with many others in this section

... still, there is ... versity. ... erality ... will always ... on to a proportional ... in the ... ion of the inhabi... That ... country ... noble ... the Y... ge, wh... g, will ... pas... ... of ... ity in the condition of its ... om its natural situation, it ... ower ... to be very rich, but in the ... of all ... possess and enjoy an ample portion ... ecessary conveniencies and com... of this life. Not an acre of land, so rich by nature, as may be found else where; but not one, but is of value, either as a forest, or for cultivation. Craggy mountains, lakes, impenetrable lagoons, or the dominion of useless waters, have not been suffered to enter into its happy formation. The present population of that tract of country which lies between the above named rivers, as to light and information, decency and urbanity of manners, sameness of ancestors, industry and morality, and, lastly, union of mind, both in civil and religious opinions, cannot be considered inferior to any other where the Western College can possibly be fixed. Nature has said, and posterity will verify the assertion, that it will, in a future day, be as fair and as pleasant a portion of territory as will be found in the United States.

Giving the above mentioned section of country its due, takes nothing from the merit or advantages of any other. It is the wish of the writer, that when all the sites that may be offered, shall come before the view of the Trustees, that each one may have, without favour or partiality, its deserved weight in the scale of decision.

Where is the spot that would most likely and most speedily, "*gather into one*" the various grammar schools now established in those parts of our country? And now let the Presbytery of Concord, and the clergy of all denominations; professional characters, who owe their all to education; wealthy laymen, whose fathers came poor to this country, and they now rich; emigrants from Europe, who have found liberty and plenty here, with all the inhabitants of our country, in whatever station or condition in life—unite in the great design. We need it at home, and in its effects, it will be needed abroad. The tide of population is now rapidly rolling to the West and to the South; and it is our duty to do all we can to promote their present and future happiness. These emigrants are our *brethren*; "the world is all before them, where to choose their place of rest, and Providence their guide." May the kind Providence of God shed his richest blessings on them, while they pass through the wilderness to the promised land, and "make the desert before them like Eden, and their future residence like the garden of the Lord."

Finally, to succeed in the object, much, indeed almost every thing, must ultimately depend on the individual exertions of the Trustees. They are particularly called upon to satisfy the expectations of the people, by devoting themselves seriously to the purposes of their appointment. Let them correspond individually, with the most liberal and influential men in the Western parts of this state, and in the state of South-Carolina. They are earnestly entreated to divest themselves of all local interests and prejudices, and to pursue, with a single eye, the general good.

In this, as in all undertakings, "UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL."

July 19, 1821.

COMMUNICATED.

MOCK'S OLD FIELD.

A number of the citizens of the Forks celebrated the *Fourth of July* at this place. Among the *Toasts* drank on the occasion, the following are selected for publication:

1st. *The Day*—Can our fellow-citizens in the East have forgotten that their brethren in the West are the descendants of the men of '76?

2d. *A Convention of the People of North-Carolina*—"Peaceably if we *can*....forcibly if we *must*."

3d. *The Old Battalion*—May we part friends: Your children are of full age, and wish to set up for themselves; they have built you good *houses*, and will leave you in affluence.

4th. *The Forks of the Yadkin*—We have planted the Olive; may its branches wave across *both* the Yadkins, and continue to flourish till our brethren learn to prefer *right* to *power*.

5th. *The Lexington side of the River*—May a community of interest and of suffering, produce a *unity* of sentiment and of action.

6th. *The* LONG-SQUARE—The *thing* is too long and slender...."And thereby hangs a *tale*."

7th. *Archibald D. Murphy, and the Internal Improvements of North-Carolina*—May posterity cherish the fame of this man, until the waters cease to flow.

CASUALTY.

Was drowned, in this town, by *falling into a well*, on Thursday last, MARIA, infant daughter of Dr. Long.

JUNIUS SNEED, Esq. of the vicinity of Raleigh, has been appointed Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, vice Moses A. Locke, Esq. resigned.

James F. Taylor has been elected one of the Directors of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, in the place of Thomas Henderson, Esq.

... Mr. Fisher's ... eral errors ... hurry ... escaped our notice;

... Page 2d, third ... 1st column, after the ... quoting, ... hearing, the following ... should have been inserted: *Here, we do not average more than 2 lbs. the head.* Same column, ... for *dreadful*, read *wonderful*. ... column, 9th line from ... ,000, read 70,000.

We ... requested to state, that JOHN LINDSEY, Esq. ... candidate to represent the county of Rowan ... e Senate of the next General Assembly; ... that B. SHERWOOD, Esq. declines holding a ... in his favor.

Col. HENRY RATTS, we are authorized to state, is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Maj. E. H. SWINK, we are requested to state, declines being a candidate for Commoner in the next General Assembly.

DIED,

At the house of Mr. Wm. Chambers, near this town, on the 23d inst. Mr. *James Robinson*, aged about 60 years. He was a native of Argyle, in Scotland, but has been a resident of this state for thirty years.

Salisbury Bank.

THOSE persons who have business in the Bank are requested to take notice, that there must be two securities to their bonds, besides the endorser. An erroneous opinion has gone abroad, that one name other than the principal is sufficient. I hope attention will be paid to this notice.

A. HENDERSON,
President of the Salisbury Bank.
July 26, 1821. 3wt62

Negroes for Sale.

ON the Tuesday and Wednesday of August Court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*
July 31, 1821. 60ts

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail of Rowan county, on the 12th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of *Rose*; says she is the property of John Cobb, or Cox, a speculator, who purchased her on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of John Bell, and was going towards the south. She says that her husband, by the name of Ned, and herself, got lost from their master in travelling, and she again from her husband. She appears to be about 30 or 35 years old; about five feet high, dark complexion, thin visage, and speaks quick. The owner is requested to come forward, according to the act of the Assembly, and receive her.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *Jailor.*
Salisbury, July 30, 1821. 6wt65

Laborers Wanted.

I will give a liberal price for twenty or thirty hands to assist me in getting timber and rock to repair my dam. A. MACAY.
Salisbury, July 23, 1821. 59

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three journeymen Carpenters. And he also would take two or three boys, of good families, as Apprentices to the business.

N. B. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious. JOHN ALBRIGHT.
Salisbury, N. C. July 21, 1821. 3wt61

Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell all those well known possessions in Salisbury on which he now lives; and also, an adjoining new house, not quite finished, with two back Lots. There are on the premises large and convenient Buildings, suitable for any kind of public business. As the stand and property are generally well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description. It will be sold in detached parts, or altogether, as may suit the purchaser. A short credit will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call and view the premises. B. P. PEARSON.
Salisbury, July 4, 1821. 6wt64

Mahogany Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he has a quantity of prime St. Domingo MAHOGANY, and other materials suitable for making good and substantial work. Persons who may want Furniture of *Mahogany*, would do well to call and see a specimen, which the subscriber has now on hand, and judge whether they cannot be accommodated at home on more reasonable terms than abroad.

Also, Furniture of common wood, made on reasonable terms. J. CONRAD.
Lexington, Rowan County, }
July 16, 1821. } 6wt64

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.
Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

Caution.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note given by me to John G. Lintile, for 50 dollars, dated February the 27th, 1821; which note, or bond, I am determined not to pay, as the said Lintile is indebted to me to nearly the amount of said bond.

AUSBORNE WILKINSON.
Cabarrus, July 2, 1821. 160r

The Muse [illegible] inspires,
My soul the [illegible] admires.

Three things a good wife should be like, which three things she should not *be like.*

A WIFE domestic, good, and pure,
Like SNAIL, should keep within her door;
But *not* like SNAIL, in silver'd track,
Place all her wealth upon her back.

A WIFE should be like ECHO true,
And speak, but when she's spoken too;
But *not* like ECHO—still be heard,
Contending for the final word.

Like a TOWN CLOCK a WIFE should be—
Keep time and regularity;
But *not* like CLOCKS—harangue so clear,
That all the town her voice may hear.

YOUNG MAN! if these illusions strike—
She whom as bride you'd hail,
Must just be *like*, and just *unlike*
An ECHO, CLOCK, and SNAIL.

W. M.

Bath, (Eng.) Aug. 5, 1806.

HYMN.....FROM CAMOENS.

I saw the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumbered woes,
And he was poor—without a friend,
Press'd by a thousand foes.

I saw, too, Passion's pliant slave,
In gallant time and gay;
His course was pleasure's passive wave,
His life a summer's day.

And I was caught in Folly's snare,
And joined her giddy train;
But found her soon the nurse of care,
And punishment and pain.

There surely is some guiding power,
Which *rightly* suffers wrong,
Gives Vice to bloom its little hour,
But Virtue late and long.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GENTLEMEN: The following "*Thoughts on Atmospheric Dust*," by C. S. RAFINESQUE, Esq. Professor of Botany and Natural History in the Transylvania University, &c. are extracted from that estimable work, Silliman's Journal of Science.

A subject so curious, and so well treated, can hardly fail to interest many of your speculative readers; and there are few observers, I presume, however careless, whose attention has not been arrested by this phenomenon; yet I do not recollect any where before, to have met with a rational theory of it. To me, it appears in no respect less plausible than Reynold's Theory of *Meteors*, which supposes them to be portions of earthy and metallic compounds volatilized by the absorption of heat, and thereby assuming the state of elastic fluids, and expanding until they arrive at *media* of their own density: that they probably ascend at first in small daily detached portions of gaseous clouds, and are diffused over wide regions; but having no sensible resistance opposed to their mutual attraction, they will, by the laws of their affinities, congregate into immense volumes of highly elastic fluids, which, on exploding, will exhibit all the phenomena of bursting meteors. The earthy and metallic particles, on the escape of caloric, he says, will obey the laws of cohesive attraction, clash together, recover their gravity, and descend to the earth in masses and shattered fragments. V.

["V." will oblige us by forwarding to us "Reynold's Theory of Meteors." We shall be willing, at all times, to devote a portion of our paper to scientifical subjects, either original or selected. "V." has our acknowledgments for his present favor.].....EDITORS.

THOUGHTS ON ATMOSPHERIC DUST.

BY C. S. RAFINESQUE, ESQ.

1. "When we find the ruins of ancient cities buried under ground; when the plough uncovers the front of palaces and the summit of old temples, we are astonished: but we seldom reflect why they are hidden in the earth. A sort of imperceptible dust falls at all times from the atmosphere, and it has covered them during ages."

2. These are the words of the worthy and eloquent philosopher VIREY, in his article Nature, Vol. XV. p. 373, of the French Dictionary of Natural History. Even before reading them I had observed the same phenomenon, and I have since studied their effects in various places. I could quote one thousand instances of the extensive and multifarious operations of this meteoric dust: but I mean to give the results merely of those that fall daily under notice, and are yet totally neglected; wishing to draw on them the attention of chemists, philosophers, and geologists.

3. Whenever the sun shines in a dark room, its beams display a crowd of lucid dusty molecules of various shapes, which were before invisible as the air in which they swim, but did exist nevertheless. These form the atmospheric dust; existing every where in the lower strata of our atmosphere. I have observed it on the [illegible] on mount Etna, in Italy, on the [illegible] Germany, and [illegible] in America, &c. on the ocean.

4. It deserves to be considered [illegible] many views; which are [illegible] its shape and size, its formation [illegible] its motion, its deposition and accumulation, its composition, its use, and its properties.

5. This dust is invisible, owing to the tenuity of its particles, but they become visible in the following instances; when the sun shines on them, since they reflect the light, when their size is increased, and when they are accumulated any where.

6. The size of the particles is very unequal, and their shape dissimilar; the greatest portion are exceedingly small, similar to a whitish or grayish spark, without any determination or perceptible shape; the larger particles are commonly lamellar or flattened, but with an irregular margin, and the largest appear to be lengthened or filiform; the gray colour prevails. Other shapes are now and then perceptible with the microscope.

7. Among the properties of atmospheric dust are those of being soft, as light as atmospheric air, of reflecting the rays received directly from the sun, of possessing a kind of peculiar electricity, which gives it a tendency to accumulate on some bodies more readily than on some others, and of forming an earthy sediment, which does not become effervescent with acids.

8. This dust is either constantly or periodically formed, but chemically in the atmosphere like snow, hail, meteoric stones, honey-dew, earthy rains, &c. by the combination of gaseous and elementary particles dissolved in the air. Its analysis has never been attempted by chemists; but the earthy sediment which is the result of its accumulated deposition, proves that it is a compound of earthy particles in a peculiar state of aggregation, and in which alumine appears to preponderate, rather than calcareous or silicious earths or oxides.

9. Its motion in calm weather, or in a quiet room, is very slow; the particles appear to float in the air in all directions, some rising, some falling, and many swimming horizontally, or forming a variety of curved lines; what is most singular, is that no two particles appear to have exactly the same direction; yet after awhile the greatest proportion fall down obliquely, somewhat in the same manner as a light snow in a calm day. When a current of air is created naturally or artificially in the open air or in a room, you perceive at once an increased velocity in their motion; they move with rapidity in all directions; but when a strong current or wind prevails, they are carried with it in a stream, preserving however, as yet, their irregular up and down motion.

10. Its formation is sometimes very rapid, and its accumulation very thick in the lower strata of our atmosphere, but the intensity is variable. Whenever rain or snow falls, this dust is precipitated on the ground by it, whence arises the purity of the air after rain and snow; but a small share is still left, or soon after formed. In common weather it deposits itself on the ground by slow degrees, and the same in closed rooms. It forms then the dust of our floors, the mould of our roofs, and ultimately the surface of our soil, unless driven by winds from one place to another.

11. I have measured its accumulation in a quiet room, and have found it variable from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in the course of one year; but it was then in a pulverulent fleecy state, and might be reduced by compression to one-third of its height, making the average of yearly deposit about one-sixth of an inch. In the open air this quantity must be still more variable, owing to the quantities carried by the winds and waters to the plains, valleys, rivers, the sea, &c. or accumulated in closed places or against walls, houses, &c. I calculate, however, that upon an average, from six to twelve inches are accumulated over the ground in one hundred years, where it mixes with the soil and organic exuviæ, to form the common mould.

12. The uses of this chronic meteor are many and obvious. It serves to create mould over rocks, to increase their decomposition, to add to our cultivable soil, to amalgamate the alluvial and organic deposits, to fertilize sandy and unfruitful tracts in the course of time, to administer to vegetable life, &c. It does not appear that it has any bad influence on men and animals breathing it along with the air, unless it should be accumulated in a very intense degree.

13. At Segesta, in Sicily, are to be seen the ruins of an ancient temple; the steps, which surround it on all sides below the pillars, are built on a rock, on the top of a hill detached from any other higher ground. Yet now all the steps and the base of the pillars are under the ground, which has accumulated from this dust and the decay of plants (not trees) to which it has afforded food. There are from five to eight feet from the rock to the surface of this new soil, which has chemically [illegible] dust of our [illegible] ments of [illegible] dishes, furnitures, &c.; this [illegible] ces it, and produces a different dust, which mixes with the atmospheric dust; but it is very far from producing it.

15. The dust of the open air is ascribed to that raised from roads and fields, by the pulverization of their surface; but this secondary and visible dust is only a consequence of the first. From whence could arise the dust observed by the means of the sunbeams in a dark corner, in winter, when the ground is frozen, or when it is wet and muddy, or at sea, or on the top of rocky mountains?

16. It is therefore a matter of fact, worth taking into consideration by geologists, that the air still deposits a quantity of dust, which must have been much greater in former periods. Just the same as the sea deposits still a quantity of earthy and saline particles dissolved in it, and which were superabundant at the period when the rocky strata were formed on its bottom. Water being more compact, deposits rocks. Air, which is less dense, deposits a pulverulent matter!

Why the Negro bears heat better than a White man.

This is a phenomenon which has given rise to considerable discussion. The fact is undoubted—and what has made it more surprising is the fact, that black surfaces exposed to the sun's rays reflect more heat than white surfaces: as is evinced by Dr. Franklin's famous experiment of different coloured cloths being spread on the snow. The black would sink into the snow, while the white would scarcely dissolve any part of it.

Sir Everard Home has presented a paper to the Royal Society of London, giving certain experiments upon the matter. Expose the back of your hand to the sun's rays—if the hand be covered with thin white linen, it becomes irritated and inflamed—freckles first appear, and these are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle. Cover the hand, however, with black crape, and though the temperature exceed that produced upon the bare skin, yet there is no scorching or blistering of the hand. It thus appears, says Sir Everard, that the deleterious effects of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin.—*The perspiration becomes more copious*, as is especially remarked in the negro—and in short, that the conversions of the radiant matter of the sun into sensible heat, which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion. It is, in fact, because a greater perspiration is in some way or other produced by the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, and because, when this perspiration evaporates, it carries with it, as in all other cases of evaporation, the caloric or heat, that the black man is so much better able to stand heat. This is also the principal cause of the strong effluvium which distinguishes the race.

[*Richmond Compiler.*

From the Winchester Republican.

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL.

During the winter of 1820, I made one of a party in an excursion to Harper's-Ferry. It was an intensely cold and calm morning. The snow had previously fallen to a considerable depth, and only refracted the borrowed light of the cloudless arch of heaven. My companions seemed wrapt in contemplation. The mind naturally accommodates itself to a frame which the situation of the surrounding objects is calculated to inspire; and I could not refrain from surrendering myself up to the reflections which insensibly crowded upon me. I continued in my reverie, until aroused by the driver's horn, which indicated our approach to a village. We soon found this to be the case; for after ascending a little rising ground, we were almost literally over a few scattered houses that gradually descended to the river's edge. This was Harper's-Ferry. "The cock's shrill clarion" had not yet proclaimed the approaching day. Not a sound disturbed the general silence, save that of the driver's bugle, reverberating from the surrounding hills. The grand display of nature's sublimest workmanship impressed my mind with sensations which I am unable to describe, but can never forget. The confluence of the Shenandoah and the Potomac—the appearance of two large ridges of mountains verging to a point; their rugged and nearly perpendicular sides covered with snow and ice—the immense rocks which jut out of the [illegible] immedi- [illegible] er, who [illegible] instant [illegible] the angry wa- [illegible] foam, [illegible] gh;"— [illegible] the beautiful [illegible] presents it- [illegible] ing the river, [illegible] waters form [illegible] conspired to [illegible] and truly sub- [illegible] before beheld. There [illegible] can be no place better ca[illegible] by the mighty power of [illegible] ms all things according [illegible] his own will. From [illegible], a traveller is led to conc[illegible] mountains have been gradu[illegible] away by the river to their prese[illegible] If this be the case, the whole [illegible] from Winchester to Harper's-F[illegible] st once have formed one imme[illegible] of fresh water, the whole of w[illegible] perhaps precipitated by one out[illegible] Blue Ridge, thus forming a [illegible] the justly celebrated Falls of Nia[illegible] Were a "warrior of the forest," [illegible] gone to the land of spirits, to [illegible] what astonishment would he vie[illegible] mountains, where he was wont to [illegible] rted by that body of waters who[illegible] ndous thunder was calculated to [illegible] ind even of an unlettered sav[illegible] olemn awe, and to have impre[illegible] his soul an indelible knowledge o[illegible] eat Creator. And with what pl[illegible] mazement would he behold the [illegible] that lake, over the surface of w[illegible] had so frequently paddled his c[illegible] filled with the habitations of me[illegible]

These are a few of the reflections, which a view of that great natural curiosity (the sight of which, says Mr. Jefferson, is worth a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean) impressed upon the mind of

A TRAVELLER.

ALOE.

Mr. Hent[illegible] of Philadelphia, has presented to [illegible]phan Asylum of that city, the Gra[illegible]erican Aloe, which is expected to [illegible] during the present summer. [illegible] is seldom exhibited in blossom—[illegible] Charleston and two in Philadelphia, [illegible] said to be the only instances in this [illegible]try. The American Aloe flowered [illegible]1804, at Wm. Hamilton's, near Phi[illegible]phia. The first flower appeared in [illegible], and continued between five and six weeks. From the first appearance of the flower stem, till it began to branch, the stem was 8 feet 4 inches; from the stem it shot out [illegible] ral or side bran[illegible] each branch [illegible] ng 116 flowers [illegible] herbaceous colour; the circumference of the stem was 12 inches; the branches 18 inches long from the base; the plant 3 feet high to the top of the leaves; each leaf would bear a man's weight 12 inches from the base of the plant. It began to start its flower stem on the 28th of May, in the appearance of an asparagus shoot, and retained that likeness till in flower. It was procured as a young sucker from the Agave Americana, that flowered at Springberry, in 1777. From the 28th May to the 4th June, it grew 3 feet. It has grown 7 inches in 24 hours. It is generally believed that it takes a century to flower; but this plant of Mr. Hamilton's was only 43 years old. When it is done flowering it dies.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

The pleasantest part of a man's life is that which passes in courtship. Love, desire, hope, and all the pleasing motions of the soul arise in the pursuit. An artful man is more likely to succeed than the sincere lover. The lover hath ten thousand griefs, impertinences, and resentments, which render a man unamiable, and often ridiculous. Where the choice is left to friends, the chief point is an *Estate:* Where the persons choose for themselves, their thoughts turn upon the *person*. The first would provide for the conveniences of life; the others are preparing for a perpetual feast. An agreeable woman is preferable to a perfect beauty. Good nature and evenness of temper will give you an easy companion for life; virtue and good sense, an agreeable friend; Love and constancy, a good *wife* or *husband*. Of all disparities, that in humour makes the most unhappy marriages, yet scarce enters our thoughts in contracting them.

Before marriage, we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of the person beloved, nor after it too dimsighted and superficial. Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness or misery. A marriage of love is *pleasant;* of interest, *easy;* and where both meet, *happy*, but happy only to those who tread the paths of life together in a constant uniform course of *virtue*.

EPIGRAM.

For lightness, what with feathers can compare?
The dust is lighter—lighter still the air;
Than air more light the female race we find,
Whose levity doth leave all else behind.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

There is much illusion in that apparent glory which wealth and honour seem to throw around the sinner. None but a novice will estimate a man's happiness by the extent of his possessions. Solomon is not the only one who has seen *riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt.* What were crowns and kingdoms worth, if they must be held by such a tenure? And yet by such a tenure, many an envied profligate holds whatever of wealth and honour he possesses. In vain he strives to conceal his misery. He smiles and smiles, but is still accursed.

This is one of the ways in which God in his inscrutable providence, and notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, distinguishes the righteous from the wicked. To the former, though he gives sparingly, he gives in mercy, and it becomes a double blessing. To the latter he gives bountifully, but he gives in wrath, and it proves a curse. Hence the favourites of the world are forever repining at their lot. And well they may repine at it. For every addition to unsanctified wealth only corrodes the heart with new cares and agitates the bosom with new desires. This is not exaggeration. I appeal to fact. Long and often has the experiment been tried. Among those prayerless sinners whom so many have accounted happy, wealth has been distributed. But with what effect? Has ambition any where been satisfied? or has avarice ever been heard to say it is enough? No: never. On the contrary, both, hungry as the grave, cry give—give! And God does give. But still the cry is repeated, and will continue to be repeated, till death stifles it; for it is prompted by an appetite that is never satiated, and by a thirst that is never quenched.

Selfishness may possess the world, but benevolence only can enjoy it. *Better is a dry morsel with contentment than a house full of sacrifices with strife.* It is not the flocks that a man numbers; the slaves he commands, or the domains which he calls his own: It is not the palace he inhabits, the crown on his head or the sceptre in his hand; but the amount of blessedness he derives from them, that is to be taken into the account, in ascertaining whether mercy or vengeance be the predominant feature of his lot. The devout eye, that only glances, in passing over the fields, and groves, and gardens, which display so many and such enticing beauties around some licentious court or inhospitable mansion house, often derives more happiness from the scene, than is ever derived from it by the graceless and haughty owner.

There is a beclouding and a benumbing influence in sin. It destroys the sensibility; it perverts the taste, and sheds over the intellectual and moral eye a sombrous and a sickly light, in which heaven, and earth, and nature, and art, appear alike dim and gloryless. No providence is seen; no parent's love is recognized; no pulse of joy; no throb of gratitude is felt. A dismal ennui consumes the solitary hour, and even the social revel is but heartless affectation and mimic mirth.—O God! it is by prosperity that thou dost inflict upon the wicked thy strange vengeance. Their bane is the mercies which they receive but acknowledge not—and not acknowledging them, they cease to be mercies.—It was ordained of old that it should be so, and so it is, That virtue enjoys more even of this world in rags and cottages, than vice does in robes and courts; and it were better, hell and heaven out of the question, to subsist like Lazarus on crumbs sweetened by submission, than to revel at luxurious banquets with Dives and his faithless guests.

DR. NOTT.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Missionary at Madras, after giving a very favorable report of the state of Missions to South India, concludes a letter thus:—"The mountains are sensibly melting before us, casts and separating prejudices are giving way on all sides, Christians and Heathens meet as they never did before, and what shall prevent the full enjoyment of the blessed hope, that if only we yet persevere in faith and patience, the day is not very distant when all these nations, these myriads of Indians, shall flow together to the house of our God?"

The sun should not set upon our anger, neither should he rise upon our confidence. We should forgive freely, but forget rarely. I will not be revenged, and this I owe to my enemy; but I will remember, and this I owe to myself.